From Out Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 17, 1868. It used to be said that the Parlament of England could do anything but make a man a woman. Your types, more powerful than Parliaments or Congresses, in printing my letter on Swedenborgianism in the Capitol, have converted the Rev. Mr. Fox into the Rev. Mrs. Fox. 1 quest beg leave to correct the error both in justice to Mr. Fox, who is not only a man, but a very good specimen of a man, and in justice to the Church of which he is a minister. If I rightly apprehend the views of the Swedenborgians, they have a more than ordinary repugnance to female preachers, not merely on the ground of taste or custom, but for philosophical reasons derived from their peculiar dectrines on the radical differences between the pature of the male and female mind, and the consequent general unfitness of women to perform func-tions for which masculine understanding is better

Netwithstanding the contradictions which have appeared of my statement that the President had written to Gov. Wise asking for advice and assistance to sustain his failing Administration, and dis-elaiming all responsibility for the course of The Union, I have every reason to believe that my statement was substantially correct. None of the contradictions have been from authorized or responsible sources. The most singular part of the affair is the attempt of Mr. Buchanan to rid himself of the odium has been created by the proscriptive course of The Union, and by its monstrous, unde and unrepublican political doctrines. It is very well known in Washington that The Union is edited, controlled, and owned by Mr. John Appleton, As-sistant Secretary of State, who is Mr. Buchavan's confidential friend and adviser, and who is almost the only Northern man who has influence over him, the only known exception being Mr. Black, the Attorney-General, who is a frequent contributor to the columns of the Government organ.

A year ago, when Mr. Appleton declined a for-eign mission and accepted the post of Assistant Sec-retary of State, it was on the plea that he was poor, and it was with the understanding that he was to have an opportunity to improve his fortunes by availing himself of the best opportunities that the favor of the Government and its party could give. He was accordingly made one of the proprietors of The Union, and in conjunction with Mr. Wendell, is deeply interested in the profits of the Senate printing and of other public printing, all of which has been for this purpose concentrated at Wendell's establishment. Mr. Appleton is not only part owner of The Union, but also directs its political course and writes its most marked and obnoxious articles. It is incredible that The Union can be conducted opposition to the views and wishes of the President, and vet Mr. Buchanan omits no opportunity pri vately to disclaim it.

The separation of Messrs, English, Hall, Pendle ton and Owen Jones from the Anti-Lecompton side of the House on the question of a Conference, bodes no good to the cause of Kansas, however it may be covered up by professions of fidelity and by pro-testations that no important concession is meditated. This movement is not a sudden one, but has been meditated from the beginning. There is reason to believe that all along, during the whole course of the Lecompton question, Mr. English has been negotiating with the Administration, and has preserved an understanding with them on the course be should pursue. The same is probably true of others. And this accounts for the hitherto inexplicable confidence of the Administration men and organs on the final success of Lecompton. I apprehend that the full extent of the weakness or the treachery (whichever it be) has not yet been disclosed, and that the worst is yet to come. At present, however, it is not advisable to say much on this subject. If Lecompton shall succeed by bribery and treachery, we shall have at least the satisfaction of knowing that the traitors will profit little by perfidy. Public opinion has not yet lost all its and it must be a very high price or a very high office that can compensate a man for the loss of his own respect and the respect and confidence of

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, April 18, 1858.

The signs are improving, and there is now every reasonable probability, if any faith may be placed in assurances, that the last effort of the Administration to carry Lecompton through the House will be attended with no better success than its former abortive experiments. The deep and significant utterances of public sentiment have already produced their effect here, and some of those who honestly but mistakingly were persuaded into a false position, are now most anxious for the opportunity to retrace their steps, and to complete the record by a vote, which will silence all future doubts. The friends of Mr. Owen Jones, and Mr. n, are unreserved in saving that they committed a blunder in breaking the line of the Opposition, which had stood up so gallantly and faithfully but they are equally emphatic in declaring that in purpose of yielding the principle at stake was ever entertained. And they appeal to future tests as means of verifying their sincerity. They are entitled to be tried and judged by this self-imposed

Mr. English professes openly to adhere to his purpose of insisting upon the submission of the Lecompton Constitution to the people as a sine quanon in the conference, and that demand necessarily closes the door against all compromise. The Democratic majority of the Senate will never yield so much; and if they did, Mr. Garnett and his Southern followers would crucity it in the House. Two meetings of the conferees have now been adjourned in consequence of the absence of those who were most active in carrying that project, and no move has yet been taken toward the practical object. And this, too, in the face of the fact that the Senate hurried the bill through by night and by day claiming that the condition of the public business would admit of no further discussion. Mr. Ea-glish stated last evening that he had given the Sen-ate Committee notice that, unless they presented a proposition to-morrow, he should report to the House and ask to be discharged. This is the proper course, unless there is a disposition to favor th schemes which are now plotting, to consummate by corruption what unscrupulous managers have not been able to achieve by menace or persuasion. The Pacific Railroad was defeated yesterday,

mainly by Administration votes, there being 18 Le comptonites out of the 25 who voted to postpone antil December, which Mr. Gwin announced as a test upon any road to California. Eleven of the 22 who voted against postponement were Anti-Lecompton men. Thus was another recommendation of the President slaughtered in the house of his po of the Freedom stanguered in the house of his po-litical friends. No measure approved and urged in the Annual Message has yet passed Congress, ex-cept the single one for issuing twenty millions of Treasury notes, which was materially helped by the fact that the members in both branches were inter-ested more than \$2,200 a head for arrearages of salary from the 4th of March, 1857, exclusive o mileage, which could not be paid until that bill was passed. Lecompton, the great measure of the Ad-ministration, is still hanging by the eyelids, and can never be carried in the form recommended. Territorial Government has been refused for Ar zona, which was urgently pressed. The increase of the regular army was almost drummed out of Con-gress. And now the Pacific Railroad, upon which our "venerable President" spread himself, to speak in the national eagle style of many of his highflying supporters, is put in political coventry. Mr. Gwi s understood, wrote to his friends in California justifying his course on Lecompton upon the ground that it would attract votes to the railroad. Yester day's record will enlighten the confiding people of the Pacific on that score, and enable them to under-stand what aid and comfort are to be expected from

The Senate is soon to lose one of its brightest luminaries, whose luster is to be transferred to another sphere of public usefulness. Mr. Biggs of North Carolina-perhaps I ought to say illustriou Biggs of Rip Van Winkle—is to become a Judge of the United States District Court, from which fact it might be inferred that he has no immediate appre-hension of a dissolution of the Union, or at least is

wiffing to serve Uncle Sam for a fair compensation in the mean time. Mr. Biggs has rendered his career famous by striving to emulste the Spartan virtue of that old pine knot, Nathaniel Macon, who boasted, in the closing days of his life, that through a long public service, he had rever voted for a private claim. It is true, Biggs has always modestly fixed a limit to bis emulative ambition. He has never aspired to wage war upon claims exceeding \$5,000, but The Congressional Globe can attest his persevering hostility to everything below that sum. Mr. Clingman is to succeed to this vacancy, by appointment of the Governor, and with the expecta-

expired term till 1861.

If the President really intends to fulfil his implied on racts in the way of diplomatic appointments, he must begin without further delay. The expectants have now wai'ed since the meeting of Congress, from which their promised Hegira was to date, with submission if not with patience. They have shouted lustily for Lecompton, from John A Dix down, and may well claim the reward of their fidelity and zeal. But Mr. Buchanan says he is in fidelity and zeal. But Mr. Buchanan says he is in no hurry; that Kansas must be got out of the way, and then he will look over the papers. Meanwhile, his ante-room is througed by persistent patriots, who insist upon serving their country abroad, and who badges the old gentleman as if they had no bowels of compassion.

Mr. Dimmick of Pennsylvania is lying seriously ill, but one of his colleagues thought to-day that he would be able to appear in the Heuse upon any important vote, if his presence was absolutely needed.

INDEX.

GOV. WISE AND THE PRESIDENT. The Washington correspondent of The Commercia

Advertiser says:

It was considertly stated that the President had written to Gov. Wise, with a view to express his disapprobation of the attacks made upon him in The Union. Whether that he so or not, it is well known that some days ago a friend of the President called upon the Governer, and told him that the President held him in the highest esteem, and hoped that he might rely upon his support and friendship hereafter. The naswer was, "Why does he not call off his does, then?" The President has often spoken of Gov. Wire's defection with regret. Wire's defection with regret.

BORDER RUFFIANS-MINNESOTA.

Correspondence of The Evening Post.

Washington, April 18, 1858.

Calboun, Clarkson, Henderson, McLean, and the whole candle-box tribe of Border Ruffians, have left whole canole-box tribe of Border Ruffians, have left here for Missouri. Efforts have been making to allow them to return to Kansas to settle up their affairs.

whem to return to Kansas to settle up their affairs. This may be dong. The criminal process against some of them will probably be served.

A circular has just been received here by members of Congress from Minnesota, denouncing the Constitution as a fraud upon the people, and appealing to Congress not to admit them as a State under it. It declares the election of the two Senators has not been done in conformicy to law; and says that the existing Legislature in Minnesota, and the only one provided for in the Constitution, is perpetual at its own will!

No provision is made in the Constitution for its expiration! The circular shows very clearly that the Contion! The circular shows very clearly that the Con-stitution is not Republican in its form, and, therefore, a State should not be admitted into the Union upon it. There is another important fact connected with this

There is another important fact connected with this matter, which should attract the attention of Congress. The new Constitution of Minnesota provides for the existing Legislature only, and requires that it shall provide for the election of future Legislatures. Now it appears that that Legislature has been in session ever since the first Wednesday in December last, until within about two weeks, when it adjourned to meet in June next; and during the whole of this long session, it has done nothing toward providing for the election of a future Legislature. What other inference can be drawn from this fact, than that the availing Legislaof a future Legislature. What other interence can be drawn from this fact than that the existing Legislature means to continue on, and not give the people a chance to elect a new legislative body which will reflect their will? The present Legislature was elected by fraud, and this fraudulent body has sent two Senators here, neather of whem represent the people of Minnesota. Has this Legislature adjourned to next June in order to see if Minnesota is admitted, and, if a section Secretar description of the secretar description of the secretar description of the secretary with certain Senator draws the short term (two years), with the intention then of electing him for six years more? If so, the Senate of the United States will probably have comething to say about establishing such a dan gerous precedent. That trick has been twice athave something to say about establishing such a dangerous precedent. That trick has been twice attempted—once in the case of Mr. Sunner of Massachusetts, and once in the case of Mr. Cass of Michigan, and it was discovered to be a game that two parties could play at their pleasure, and was checked at the time by an unofficial notice being given by members of the United States Sena'e, of all parties, that Senators so elected would not be allowed to take their seats.

COLLECTOR SCHELL, An anonymous correspondent of The Evening Post

telegraphed the following yesterday: "On the 31st day of May next your Collector, Augustus Schell, will have censed to reign. He is to be succeeded by Charles A. Cliaton. Col. Hart, your Surveyor, was tendered but declined the post."

LATER FROM HAVANA.

ARRIVAL OF THE BLACK WARRIOR. The United States Mail steamship Black Warrior, J. W. Smith, Commander, from New-Orleans 11th and Havana 14th inst., arrived this morning. The purser makes the following report: "Eighteen British gunboats are stationed around the island on coast survey. stealing piggers and wantonly detaining and insulting American vessels by compelling them to heave to and submit to search on the pretext that they are in the slave-trade." A grand ball was given on board the Spanish flag ship Isabella II. on the 11th inst. It is reported to have been a magnificent affair. Stock of sugar at Havana and Matanzas, 216,000 boxes. Prices firm at last quotations. Freights dull. Exchange on London 12 per cent premium; New-York, 60 days, par to 1 per cent premium.

FAIR HAVEN, M. T .- A correspondent from this

place writes:
"Fair Haven is situated on a small stream called "Fair Haven is situated on a small stream called Clear Water River, eleven miles from its junction with the Mississippi, and sixty miles west north-west from St. Anthony's Falls. The soil is rich and fertile, and there is plenty of wood and water, and a very healthy and delightful climate. We are in Stearns County, Minnesota, where it is reported that there is great destitution; yet we shall generally got along comfortably. Some are a little short, but I have known of no suffering. It has been reported also that we have had terrible snows here this Winter. The trouble is, we have not had enough—never over eight inches at once. Our Winter has been very mild and pleasant. At this place, we have a good water nower, saw-mill, and a grist-mill will be put in operation this season. We have a Temperance Hotel, a store, a district school, and sustain regularly repower, saw-mill, and a grist-mill will be put in operation this season. We have a Temperance Hotel, a
store, a district school, and sustain regularly religious meetings. Our number of inhabitants, men,
women and children, is about one hundred, and a number more will be here early this Spring. There is
plenty of good Government land near our village,
open for settlement and entry by preemption. If the
Homstead bill passes, or not, here is a grand chance
to secure independent homes. Good building lots will
be grainitously secured to all such as wish to build
and settle in the village. There is a good chance for
farmers and mechanics, for the rich and poor, who
wish to make homes in the West."

THE RABBIT TRADE IN BELGIUM .- It is almost incredible to what a degree of importance this branch of trade has attained in Flanders within the last six or seven years. There are fifty thousand skinned car casses of these animals exported weekly to Englandmore than two and a half millions annually-where they find a ready market as articles of food, while it is difficult to sell them in Flanders at twenty-five cents apiece. The preparation and coloring of the skins gives employment, in Ghent alone, to more than twe thousand workmen, and, since the business sprung up a few years ago, the export of these skins to America France and Russia has become very considerable.

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA. - According to the last census, the aggregate population of the Australian olonies amounted on the first of July, 1857, to 1,043 000; of which number Victoria contained 414,000 New South Wales, 300,000; South Australia, 105,000; Tasmania, 80,000; West Australia, 14,000, and New-

Mr. Buchenan recently gave an order to one of his Irish footmen to wear livery. Pat replied that "he'd "be d—d if he'd make a nager of himself." Accordingly Pat lost his place. His experience is an important lessen to the political placemen throughout the country. Let them all sport the Lecompton livery. let them make "negers" of themselves, or they will have to walk as unceremoniously as poor Pat did. [Louisville Journal.

THE PRITOSOPHY OF AMERICAN ROW-DYISM.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. Parts, March 24, 1858. How to account for the mingled buffornery and ruffienism which pervade American manners, as these manners become imaged every Winter by our Senators and Representatives in Congress! Whose is able to do this, will confer a great favor upon European republicans, in whose eyes we seem as jet scarcely entered upon a career of civilization. I was introduced the other day to a lady (who had naturally been much impressed by the stories of viclence enacted in our legislative halls) as belonging to New-York. She gave me a courteous welcome, and by way of being complimentary remarked, that "she believed that New-York formed one of the most civilized portions of the United States." I assented of course sans phrase, for how is it possible to get into the heads of people here that the puerile and brutal ruffianism which so frequently characterizes our legislative assemblies, does not fairly represent a most degraded and intellectual average on the part of the people? For my part, I have long since given over every effort in this direction, being content to accept the evidence of facts that we are, in respect to our actual manners, very much behind the European standard, and to confine my hope for better results to the far-off and uncompromised future. It is the habit of Americans, when pressed on these points, to attribute the phenomena in question to the influence of Slavery. But the intelligent foreigner always replies: "I can see how Slavery must infallibly corrupt the slave-master's heart, by fomenting all its barbarous remains of pride and the leaf. pride and the lust of dominion; but the evils we are discussing are not confined to Slave territory. No doubt Slavery produces, positively or negatively with-in your legislative halls an immense deal of indecency, to call it by the mildest word. But these Cougres sional incidents by no means constitute the main body of the offense in question, though they are what chiefly arrest the eye of Europeans. There is in the United States a phase of life which apparently grows out of your political institutions, for it is coextensive with them, and which you denominate by a word peculiar to yourselves-namely Rowdysm. This is the feature of your social life which gives to us well-disposed Europeans the saddest augury of your future career. Judging from dest augury of your future career. Judging from our point of view, we cannot but anticipate the unlimited increase of this spirit, nor help dreading consequently the speedy downfall of the most promising empire the sun ever yet shone upon."

I am heartily sick, therefore, of endeavoring to soothe these growing apprehensions by the old plasthat the evil is vastly deeper, that it inheres in fact in our democratic policy, and that what it exacts accordingly in all who would rightly estimate both it and the future which is so intimately dependent apon it, is a far profounder view of that policy than any European, conversant only with European conceptions of human destiny, is ever likely to take.

The great Providential difference between American and European life and manners, les in this, the state of the state o

that in America the devil is let loose, to roam henceforth where he will; while in Europe he has always been kept cunningly bound, or allowed to disport himself only within well-defined conven-tional limits, the limits of established Church and not hesitate to call this difference Providential, because no one familiar with the aspect of Providence, as it is luminously reflected in history, can fail to see that, though it may never succeed in making the devil a saint, it is yet event usily certain to make him a gentleman; to which end it is absolutely necessary that he be free. What incessantly strikes me in these European latitudes is the low and skulking attitude which the Devil habitually assumes, or, in other words, the abject and creeping form under which the self-love natural to the human heart is content habitually to exhibit itself. Self-love is, of course, every whit as active here as with us, and greatly more malignant, because, being in chains to the exigencies of Church and State, it never dreams of any possible publications, such as filibustering, &c., which it vastly prefers, and therefore all the more resolutely browses on the tender herbage of the private heart. by turning men into drunkards, liars, swindlers adulterers and murderers. European society di vides itself into two classes—a governing and a gov-erned one—and resolutely swears by the Pope and Policeman that the life of man shall never outgrow that limitation. The consequence is, that the dia-bolic or progressive force in man—which is self-love—is kept hopelessly imprisoned, and rendered sure, therefore, to break chains whenever it can, and rush out into every fiercest form of orgie and debauch. Thus the great evil of European society is not, that the upper classes are immersed in a traditional system of petty lying and keeping up of false pretenses, and of hypocritical regard for their inferiors, and the lower classes immersed in a traditional system of petty plundering and adulteration of goods, and a hypocritical servility toward their masters. These things are bad enough in all conscience, but the deplorable thing is that they breed vastly greater evils, by thus shutting up, under the plea of public order, man's natural self-love to the fixed and nig-gard dimensions of custom. This is the reason why the European devil has turned out such a beastly fellow, and such a standing opprobrium to the wis-dom which governs the world. For, first of all, the devil must live; and, if he be allowed no sphere of expansion in the public life of man, if everything in that life be reduced to the inflexible mold of rou-tine; if, for example, the duchess of this age can do no more than repeat the stereotyped selfishnesses of the duchess of a past age, or the grocer of to-day do no more than repeat the petty adulterations and pilfering of the grocer of yesterday, and so forth, ad infinitum, why then, of course, our natural self-love, which is the devil, must seek its needful ex-pansion in the private realm, that is, by fomenting vice and crime, or opening the dram-shop and brothel, and deluging the community with every in-fernal fruit of drunkenness, gambling, lascivious-

ness, fraud and murder.

Now castyour glance across the water to America You doubtless observe a technical "Church" and "State" there, a quasi altar and a quasi throne. But then it is not to be lost sight of for a moment that our Church and State are, in the strictest sense of the words, a mere practical reductio ad absurdum of the European institutions. They are a sort of huge Rabelaisian caricature of those institutions. For they both alike disavow that principle of fixity or authoritative establishment which constitutes th sole conservative element of the European institu-tions. They both alike confess themselves popu-larly constituted, and hence, though they preserve a ominal resemblance to the European institutions, they are substantially a very contrary thing. For the idea of the European Church and State—the principle to which they owe their yet lingering life, or rather their fast-coming dissolution—is the essen-tial servility of man, or his radical incapacity for freedom either in his private or public aspect. The European Church proceeds upon the fundamental axiom that man is hopelessly deprayed in heart; the European throne upon the strictly derivative axiom. that he is therefore intellectually incapable of guid-ing himself. The one institution affirms that man in his private or individual aspect is capable only of oblique and sinister relations to God, and hence it ordains an endless and costly ministry of black-coats to mediate between them, or bring them into direct and dexter relation. In like manner, the other institution affirms that man, being out of harmony with Ged, must necessarily be incapable of any unforced unity with his fellow-man, or, what is the same thing, must be wholly unintelligent and unreliable in his public aspect, and hence it ordains its devouring and demoralizing army of red-coats to maintain social order.

Now unquestionably you will see on our side of the water both black-coat and red-coat, but then they are manifestly of so holiday and festive a cut with us as to provoke no secular and serious regard. They evidently symbolize a much less disastrous state of things between God and man on the one hand and man and man on the other, than they do in this old, worn-out world. In fact, they announce an entirely changed and elevated relation between these formerly antagonistic parties. All our divergent

Churches and all our divergent States, however they may differ among themselves, agree in presenting man upon a totally new basis both with respect to God and to his fellow-man. They admit what the European Church and State say of man as exhibited European Church and State say of man as exhibited under the régime; but then they say also that the régime was merely initiatory, and regarded man as he exists naturally or in himself, and before his proper historic or Providential evolution. Considproper historic or Providential evolution is, before the evel in himself or naturally, that is, before the development of the social sentiment, man is both privately and publicly depraved and incompetent. All this is true of man as he existed prior to the dawn of the popular life, prior to those great events denominated the Protestant Reformation, and the American and French Revolutions, which announce a complete bouleversement in the spiritual world, or the realm of ideas, and whose Providential import is clearly seen in the astonishingly rapid subsequent evolution of the popular life of man. Protestantism, which is only Democracy on an inner plane, descrates the Priest in order to sanctify the Congregaerates the Priest in order to sanctily the Congression; and Democracy, which is only Protestantism on an outer plane, uncrowns the King in order to crown the People. In denying a sacerdotally-derived sanctity to man, or deriving the priestly office from the people. Protestantism spiritually affirms man's prirate righteousness, or his ability to enjoy direct relationship for an And Democracy, in denying relations with God. And Democracy, in denying his regally-derived wisdom, or diffusing the government among the people, affirms his capacity for public affairs, or his ability to come into relations of spentaneous accord with his fellow-man. Thus, though we have a visible altar and throne on our side of the water, still, we are most careful to evis-cerate them of their European substance by allowing them only a rigidly popular consecration and authority. We extend our hospitality to black coat authority. We extend our hospitality to black coat and red-coat both, but only on the fixed condition that they turn right-about-face upon their European pretensions, and follow the popular inspiration place of controlling it. Thus we practically over-turn the Old World, and disavow its most cherished traditions. We have been taught in fact by Europe itself, or, what is the same thing, by the universal activity and prevalence here of the Protestant and Democratic spirit, that freedom is the rigidly Providential destiny of man, his inalienable birth-right in the Lord. Consequently, nothing in the shape of outward institutions is fixed with us. We belong to the dispensation of the unchangeable spirit, not to that of the perishable letter. We are a real not to that of the perishable letter. economy, not a typical one. We date from the gospel, not from the law—that gospel which proclaims never-ending "peace on earth, and God's "good pleasure in men." We disown all disunion between God's between God and man (taking man, of course, in the largest sense). We acknowledge no authority more divine than that of the broadest human welmore divine than that of the being alone, and no fare. In short, the popular well-being alone, and no amount of established respectability, consecrates American institutions and usages. "The voice of American institutions and usages. the people," supposing that voice not to be dis-guised nor belittled by cunning politicians, supposing it to express the veritable amplitude of human want, "is the irresistible voice of God." This faith is the life-blood of the New World. Hence, any amount of popular expansion becomes a strictly legitimate ex-pectation with us. In fact, it is hard to see any bound to the blessedness which lies before us in the future, by simply remaining faithful to our constitu-tional idea, but the boundless love of God.

Now it is this firm-rooted conviction of the fundamental accord between God and the people, which permits the devil's enfranchisement among us, in werranting us to expect his complete ultimate utilization. We emancipate him from his European thralldom, in the firm persuasion that his experience of freedom will eventually reduce him, not merely to harmless, but to the most actively beneficent pro portions. In other words, that peculiar life which s inaugurated by our institutions, and which affirms the righteousness of the popular instincts whenever they are fairly pronounced, opens up an entirely new field of enterprise to our natural self-loce, in which its utmost possible activity will be fruitful only of the widest human good. It is bound to be thus fruitful, because in the popular life, the life which will yet exhibit a truly divine righteousness in man, the element of self love spentaneously subordinates itself to brotherly love, or the devil yields an ungrudging and unqualified sub-jection to the angel. It is notorious that all the evil of our unregenerate nature sums itself up in the want of charity which exists between man and man. Love, says the good book, is the only accept-able fulfilling of the law. Whose dwelleth in love to his brother, dwelleth in God and God in him. This is obviously true, because, if our unassisted natural instincts invariably tend to selfashness, every elevation they acquire confesses of necessity a Divine source, argues a Divine indwelling in the a Divine source, argues a Divine indwelling in the nature. If, then, the oncoming popular life of man restore us to our lapsed unity; if, being based as it is upon the enforced sentiment of human equality, it exhibits every man in the most frank and cordial solidarity with his kind, why evidently all this pre-existing ground of evil among men will confess itself vacated, because human nature itself will thus

be Divinely regenerated. Such, then, is the secret of human destiny, the introduction of a universal righteousness. The spirit of God, the spirit of human fellowship, being universal spirit, 18 all ecclesiastical and political limitation, is bound to fuse every special sect and every special polity in fuse every special sect and every special polity in the unity of a perfect human family. It knows only man, and acknowledges Englishman and Frenchman, Asian and African, only in so far as they derivatively reflect him. Such, therefore, is the spirit of our economy. It supposes a complete unity between man and man, growing out of the scientific sentiment of human equality, and consecutive the section of the scientific sentiment of human equality, and consecutive the section of the scientific sentiment of the section of the sec quently it invests all its subjects alike with rightcourness. It supposes a thorough subjugation in human nature of devil to angel, of self-love to neighborly-love, and hence an every-way harmless and even salutary activity on the part of that hith-erto most disorderly and mischievous force. But it must be admitted that our actual manners

fall far behind our constitutional ideal. And it is to this circumstance alone that we are indebted for fillibustering and every mir or form of rowdyism. The literal administration of our economy invariably proceeds upon a most drowsy and unintelligent dis ceeds upon a most drowsy and unintelligent discern-ment of its spirit. Our actual clerks and politi-cians seem never to feel themselves inspired by the new hope. They are content to mold themselves upon the old and decrepit European letter. They are so tickled with their regimentals, black and red, as never to see how really antiquated and shrunken to all human use they have become. The substance which once filled these fine old garments. the spirit which in olden times animated them, ha the spirit which in older times animated them, has gone away and left them tenderly memorable only for their past uses. For God's sole altar is now the living heart of man, and His only throne man's scientific intelligence. The altar of stone and the throne of wood were never anything more than pretenses of the true when the true were as yet unfashioned, that is, when the devil yet warred with the angel in the human bosom, and when, consequently, nation antagonized nation, and man man. But our puerile churchmen and statesmen fancy that the altar of stone may somehow still sanctify the altar of flesh, and that the throne of wood is still necessary to eke out the throne of intel-lect. Hence, they never expand with any wideawake consciousness to the dimensions of the new spirit, and that spirit accordingly finds itself driven to seek Gentile patronage, or come forth in every rowdy form of development. Rowdyism is only the instinctual and uncouth play of the new life in man, previous to its coming to his intellectual consciousness, to his scientific recognition. Our scribes and Pharisees being wholly unsympathetic with it, being content with the merely painted life of conven-tional decorum, it is bound to accept such hospi-tality as Walt. Whitman, Captain Rynders, General Walker, and whatsoever other priest and king of the passing interregnum, may accord it. It kicks up its frolicsome beels in these extemporaneous apostles and evangelists, only by way of letting stu-pid people know that it is fairly abroad, and that, it t cannot get the furtherance of men's cultivated in stincts in building up a new world, it will at all events accept the help of his self-will and ignorance in putting an end to the old one.

What, then, is the remedy for rowdyism? Why.

inasmuch as rowdyism is the confession of a huge disproportion between the spirit of our institutions accredited administrators and representaand its accretical administrators and representa-tives, it can only be remedied, of course, by dimin-ishing that disproportion—that is to say, by a great enlargement of humanitary sympathies and ideas on the part of our ecclesiastical and political leaders.

Our great need is to forget Europe, with all its traditions, and to seek God's vital nutriment afrest day. The devil has hitherto always symbol state of humanity in which self-love was under the coerced allegiance of brotherly-love; and consequently he sought refreshment in making men drunkards, gamblers, adulterers and murderers. But surely, filibustering is vastly better than this. Capt. Rynders and Gen. Walker may belong spiritually to the lower house, but what greatly im-proved types are they of that locale! They may frighten timid people by their bluster, but they do not drown their human faculties in drink; they are not necessarily liars, swindlers, no murderers. They are in fact capable of certain large humanitary uses. Well: the clear reason of this is, that that old state of man has passed away, and another state superveneds in which the devil of the manufacture of the control and another state supervened in which the devil or self-love spontaneously submits itself to neighborly love. This great Providential achievement in the life of man, is what it behooves our divines and poli-ticians to study and confess. The Yankee devil has neither horns nor hoofs. In passing through Eu-rope, he has laid aside all his African and Asiatic wallenits, so that he will foully form. malignity, so that he will finally turn up in America a most vivacious and enterprising, indeed, but also a most harmless and all-accomplished gentleman. If, therefore, our churchmen would begin to preach a little more the eternally risen Christ as well as the once crucified one; if our statesmen commended no law to us but a spiritual law, the law of the spirit of human fellowship, with only the duties thence accruing—then America, instead of being as now the hope of a few peddling English merchants and manufacturers, who want an undisturbed market for their goods, and care for no holler interest, would vindicate the clear, resplendent mission to which God called her, in becoming the scourge of oppression and shield of freedom, in every corner of the civilized world. Our money-changers fairly fill the chambers of our ecclesiastical and political house, stifing all noble and generous aspiration. Let Captain Rynders and the rest be the rods in God's hands to purify that descerated house of this usurping company, and then, at last, when all that is divinest and best in the human bosom is ready to claim its own, these gaunt and unhandsome, but not wholly uninspired rowdies, will spontaneously decline to more modest functions. Instead of aspiring to a conspicalty for which they are only exceptionally fitted, they will gladly give the lead to God-inspired men, and find in the ranks an ample field for the play of their noisy, conceited, and, on the whole, serviceable attributes.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

AFFAIRS AT QUARANTINE.

The frigate Susquehanna is still lying at the Lower Quarantine anchorage, in charge of the officers and erew who were left on board as ship-keepers. The vessel, yesterday, was thoroughly cleaned and fumigated under the direction of the Health Officer, who has suggested to the Navy Department the propriety ftaking off the present ship-keepers and supplying heirplaces with fresh men from the Navy Yard. Now that the vessel has been purified, it is presumed that a new set of ship-keepers would not contract the fever, and such proving to be the case, would be positive proof that the frigate could again be placed on duty

Capt. Sands still remains under arrest. The Health Officer will not permit Sergeant Rowland to remove the Captain from the Quarantine jurisdiction until sufficient time has elapsed to make it certain that he will not fall a victim to the disease. As soon as the Captain's Quarantize probation is concluded, he will be brought before the proper authorities of the City to be dealt

with as the law directs.

In making the order to, and the arrest of Capt. Sands, the Health Officer acted under two pointed sections of State Statute, one giving him full power to act in the premises, and the other making it the duty

of the Captain to obey. They read as follows: "The Health officer shall have power to cause any vessel under Quarantine, when he shall judge it necessary for the perification of the vessel or her cargo, passengers, or crew, or either of them, to discharge or land the same at the Quarantine ground or some other place out of the city.

to discharge or land the same at the Quarantine ground or some other place out of the city.

"Every master of a vessel subject to Quarantine, or visitation by the Health officer, arriving in the port of New-York, who shall refuse or neglect to remain with his vessel at Quarantine during the period assigned for her quarantine, and while at quarantine to comply with the directions and regulations prescribed by law, and with such, as any of the officers of Health, by virtue of the authority given to them by law, shall prescribe in relation to his vessel, his cargo, himself, his passengers, or crew, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be pushed by a fine not exceeding \$2,500, or by imprisonment not exceeding twelve months or by both such fine and imprisonment."

The officers of the frigate under Capt. Sands, as well as the crew, are jubilant on the Quarantine grounds, in the reflection that they have been freed from the poison of the vessel, and many of them do not hesitate to complain that their transhipment was pestponed unnecessarily for two or three days on account of the captain's delicacy in yielding up the charge of the vessel to the State authorities.

On the arrival of the Susquehanna in port, the following named persons, sick with yellow fever, were

sent to the Marine Hospital. April 16-N. Pinckney, Surgeon. Convalescent; not out of

April 16—N. Pinchney, Surgeon. Convalescentiager.
Lewis Sanda, Captain's Clerk. Convalescent.
J. N. Brown, Lieutenant. Convalescent.
J. K. Hamilton, Lieutenant. Convalescent.
J. K. Hamilton, Lieutenant. Convalescent.
Geo. Alexarder, Frigineer. Convalescent.
Jas. Kelley, Marine. Recovery doubtfull
Heury Pfeiffer, Marine. Black vanit; will die,
George Fleck, Beaman. Black vanit; will die,
George Fleck, Beaman. Recovery doubtful.
James Corulin, Marine. Convalescent.
John Reinlein, Marine. Recovery doubtful.
Cyrus Brevity, Seaman. Convalescent.
Richard Damiels, Seaman. Convalescent.
George Williams, Seaman. Convalescent.
Robert Clifford, Seaman. Convalescent.
George Williams, Seaman. Convalescent.
John P. Douchty, Seaman. Convalescent.
John P. Douchty, Seaman. Convalescent.
John Gaylord, Seaman. Convalescent.
John Gaylord, Seaman. Convalescent.
John Gaylord, Seaman. Convalescent.
Geo. Nicol, Seaman. Convalescent.
Geo. Nicol, Seaman. Convalescent.
Geo. Nicol, Seaman. Convalescent.
Canada Convalescent.

John Gaylord, Staman. Convalencent.
Geo. Nicol, Seaman. Convalencent.
Francis Ryan, Scaman. Convalencent.
Mr. Whippie, Chief Engineer. Recovering.
On the 17th, two nore cases were received from the ship into he Hospital. Wm. Murray, Scaman. Black vomit 24 hours ther admission. James Douglass, Scaman. Well-marked case.
Ajril 18—Richard Watson, Abraham Hobbert and Joseph Post, were taken to the Hospital—all well-marked cases of yellow fever.
April 19—Jacob Whis. Mild case.

The ten Policemen who were detailed to aid the Health Officer in isolating the crew of the frigate on the Quarantine Grounds, have been most busily engaged since the crew was landed. Having been so ong detained on shipboard, the marines, when they arrived on shore, were so overjoyed that it was difficult to control them. Most of them have evinced a disposition to elope from Quarantine, and not a few of them, being freed from ship discipline, have shown themselves pugnacious. Five of the marines have been arrested for assault and battery and confined in the Quarantine lock-up; and such persons as have entered the Quarantine premises without permission, have also been promptly arrested and detained as the aw directs.

VESSELS BUILT FOR RUSSIA.

The maritime skill and reputation of this country are of without their influence upon the potentates of the Old World. There is now lying in our harbor a steam hip-of-war, built for the Russian Government by one of our own ship-builders, Mr. Webb, of 1,400 tuns burden, which is an admirable specimen of naval architecture. There is another in the harbor of Boston of about 1,600 tuns, built by a Boston builder for the an e Government. Three other steamers preceded them, built since the opening of the Crimean war, for Russis. Mr. Webb has still another and a larger ship than either of the others yet built, under construction for the same power. Last of all, Turkey has just sent an agent here, in the person of one of her Admirals, to obtain a model steam ship-of-war. The expenditures of the Russian Government for the vessels to which we have referred, and for machinery and specimens of American handlersft shipped during their construction, we understand, have not been less than two millions of ollars stready. This expenditure has been made in a very quiet and unassuming manner by a Russian Captain in the Navy, a comparatively young man, of unobtrusive manners and modest deportment, who has transacted his business, apparently, with equal promptness and intelligence, and certainly without parade, since his operations, though large, have hardly been heard of out of the circle of his duties. The new tip now affect in our harbor has been for several days open for visitors, and is ready for sea. Her appoint ments are all of the most finished character, without

beirg marked by extravagance, and bear the stame a the most intelligent supervision throughout. The model and rig are as besutiful and as perfect as one be found in any specimen of naval architecture affect This ship, as well as the one in Boston, is brund for the mouth of the Amoor, where they are to be per manently stationed, and where they will receive the

armament. WRECKING AT THE BARAMAS,

Some time ago Gov. Bannerman stated that there was good reason to believe that many American ves sels were put ashere on the Bahamas by design, the masters, or some of the crew being in collusi the wreckers and sharing in the salvage. Tue faller irg, from The Boston Advertiser of yesterday, may be neeful as illustrative of this system:

we full as illustrative of this system:

We publish below a statement of Captain John H. Oxnard of ship Mont Blane relative to the excession of the disaster to his ship in October last. It is well known that of late years many vessels have struck the ground and be same wrecked, or have been releved at a heavy salvage expense by wreckers in the vicinity of Nassau, while the actual cause of the disaster had not seen clearly understood. The masters of vessels indice themselves in a very mysterious manner out of their course, have reported that there in ust have been a change in the current which set them out of their way. But in view of the facts contained in the subj need statement, it is passible that in many instances the currents were innocent of the mischief, and that one of the wrecked ships company, operating in the way indicated below, was the cause of the trouble. It is suggested as not improbable that the whole affair allused to in the amnexed statement was arranged before the Mont Blane left New-York for the benefit of the Nassau wreckers.

Shipmasters in the vicinity of Nassau should look to the condition of their compasses whomever the watch is changed.

the cendition of their companses whosever the watch is changed.

Beston, March 2, 1859,

I sailed from New York in the ship Mort B are in One-ber, for New Orleans. In due course we made in the H le by the Walla siew hours after made Stirmp Key, about mine of shock in the evening, weather clear and bright. From Stirray Key we had our course S. W. by W., the same course I have cheered for iwenty years, ordering the mate, who had charge of the deal, as did so, and reported five and a half fath answere. The ship inmediately thereafter struck on what proved to be the Gineral reading of the red the moment the ship came into colored water, he did so, and reported five and a half fath answere. The ship inmediately thereafter struck on what proved to be the Gineral reading the release of the ship simple control of the ship simple compelled to accept the aid of wreekers, and with itself lelp we manage the release the stip the succeeding day. I then ordered one of the schoolness to run out and find the asfect passage for the ship out. The consoner returned and directed us to steel in a scutterast replace. I had the helm myself and attend the ship by compans the course directed, when the ray and of his exhips the relations interfered, held me I was steering a wrong curve, built or the ship would go ashore, adding that my compans must be wrong. In my squiston I shock one of the ampares, and heard something inside rathe. I turned it partly over and found quite a quantity of iron in the box, mud on examining the other compass found that that had been treated in the same manner. In ever left the quarter-deck from the time the ship struck as that the persons who placed the iron in the box could have had no opportunity to remove the same had they been so disposed. The sinn must have been put into the box s by some one on board the ship after we left ine Stirrup Key."

JOIN H. OX SARD,"

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN. The Board met at the usual hour, President CLANCE

n the Chair. After the transaction of some routes business, the matter of the Special Committee on the communication from the Mayor asking the removal of Charles Devlin was taken up, when the following re-

Charles Devlin was taken up, when the ionowing report of the Committee was read:

The Special Committee to whom was referred the communication from his Honor the Mayor, suspending Charles Devlin from the office of Street Commissioner upon charges preferred squints him, several patitions arking for his removal, together with a communication from Charles Devlin on the subject, respectfully. respectfully

That they have carefully considered the matters so referred, and from the nature of the charges they have sgreed not to enter into a detailed investigation of the papers and documents.

have sgreed not to enter into a detailed investigation of the papers and documents, nor to examine any witnesses on the subject, for the following reasons:

First: The Board having, by resolution, instructed your Committee to report on the subject on the 19th inst. (this evening), they could not, in the short space of time allowed them, open the case and examine the charges preferred, nor give the party accused an opportunity of being heard in his defense, an inalienable right guaranteed by our Constitution and laws to the humblest citizen charged with the commission of bumblest citizen charged with the commiss and: To enter into a thorough examination of the

charges would occupy several weeks, if not months, thereby opening a lengthy controversy, and causing an unrecersory interruption of the public business of that epartment.

Third: This department, baving been for nearly a

year paralyzed and inoperative by the litigation to de-cide the right of appointment of Street Commissioner, the public works connected therewith have been neg-lected, and the property of the City impaired to a great extent, necessity, therefore, imperatively demands that this important branch of our City Government should now be put into active operation, without any further delay. further delay.

Fourth: Your committee are fully satisfied that the

Fourth: Your committee are fully satisfied that the 21st section of the Charter of 1857, which provides as follows: "The Mayor shall have power to suspend, for cause, during any recess of the Common Council, and by and with the consent of the Board of Aldermen, to remove any of the Heads of Department, except the Controller and Counsel to the "Corporation," gives the Mayor and Board of Aldermen full control over the appointment or removal of the Head of the Department in question.

For the foregoing reasons, your Committee have concluded to submit the whole matter back to the Reard, for such action as may be considered necessariated.

concluded to Fubilit the whole inster back to see Beard, for such action as may be considered necessary, and for the best interests of the city.

THOMAS McSPEDON, JAMES OWENS, JOHN J. BRADLEY, MICHAEL TUOMEY, JOHN LYNES,

On motion of Ald. Abams the report was accepted and the Committee discharged, whereupon Ald. Adams offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, On the 12th inst., the Mayor removed Charles Devilin from the office of Street Commissioner and asked the concurrence of the Board therewith, and Whereas, The Mayor on the 15th inst. communicated to the Common Council the suspension of said Devilin from the said effice, and in such communication stated the causes thereof,

therefore, be it.

Resolved, That the Beard concur in such action of the Mayer, and that the said Charles Deviin be, and he is hereby removed from said office of Street Commissioner of the City of New-York. Aldermen Stephens, Tuomer, Adams and Mc-Serdos, made short explanations of their several votes, when the resolution was adopted by ten Yess to

votes, when the resolution was adopted by ten Yeas to five Nays as follows:
YEAS-Murray, Tucker, Starr, Adams, Lynes, Reed, Willmot, Bradley, Owens and Davis.
NAYS-Charey, Toumey, Stephens, Boele, McSpedon.
On motion of Ald. Bradley, a Committee of three was appointed to wait on the Mayor and inform him of the official action of the Board.
The Pressurer appointed Aldermen Bradley, Tucmey and Tucker.
The subjoined communication was received from the Mayor:

the Mayor:

the Mayor:

Mayor's Office, April 19, 1852.

To the Honorable the Roard of Aldermen.

Gentlemen: I hereby nominate Edward Cooper as Street Commissioner in place of Charles Deviln, removed.

A motion was made to lay the communication on the table, which was lost by the following vote:

YEAS—Tocker, Starr, Lynes, Reed, Wilmot.

NAYS—Morray, Clancy, Hoffmire, Sephens, Tuomey, Adama, Boole, Bradley, Owens, McSpedon, Davis.

The question was then taken on the confirmation of he Mayor's choice, and Mr. Cooper was unnnimously onfirmed. Adjourned.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

onfirmed. Adjourned.

MONDAY, April 19 .- CHAS. H. HASWELL, esq., in the Chair.

Petitions - Of J. Reilly for balance due him on a cettract for flagging Lewis street, between Rivington and Eighth streets; to Committee on Streets. Or residents in the reighborhood of Potter's Field, complaining that the human remains in that burying place are offensively exposed; to Committee on Public Health

place are offensively exposed; to Committee -Public Health. Resolutions.—By what authority did Engine Compary No. 32 lend their engine to a Williamsburgh Com-pary ! to Committee on Fire Department. To pay D. T. Valentine \$2,900 for preparing the Corporation

Manual; laid over.

Reports—Of Committee on Finance in favor of paying Geo. Stell for less of house; to pay William Davis and Wm. Wheeler for damages sustained by a mob.

Laid over.

Of Committee on Fire Department concurring with the Board of Aldermen to sent back to the Fire Com-missioners for recorsideration, the case of Hose Company No. 49, disbanded for alleged riotous and disco-

pany No. 49, abbanced for alleged riotous and discellute conduct. Adopted.

Communications—From the Chief Engineer, stating that the Post Office and Marion street fire bells are broken. To Committee on Fire Department.

Veto by the Mayor.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN—The ordinance passed by your honorable bedy need that the contract made in the year.

able bedy rescitding the contract made in the year 1852 between the Common Council and the New York

and Harlem Railroad Company, so far as it relates to the number of small cars through Centre, Grand and Breene streets, the Bowery and Fourth avenue, is hereby returned, with my objections flaceto. The principal ground upon which the passage of the